

I love to muse on by-gone hours,
Bright days with pleasure filled.
Blissful, halcyon times were my sad heart
By sorrow's blight was chilled.

I love to think of whispered vows,
Fair skin and woodland bowers;
Sweet songs crooned o'er by blithesome birds,
And breath old spring flowers.

"Give me the light, although it be
The twilight of the past.
Other one may the soul should see,
Than gloom is on it cast."

Ye more youth's vigor thrills my veins—
Age-bound, I can but dream,
And patient wait till God's bright morn
Shall on my vision beam.

OUR STORY TELLER."

THE INLAID HARP.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SECOND LIFE," ETC.

[CONTINUED.]

"This case is complicated; the books tell so difficult of treatment as this has been; but we will hope for the best."

She turned her head from him and hid it in the pillow. When he was gone, she looked up with tears on her cheeks for the first time since her trouble came.

"There is no hope," she said in her dumb way; "and it is the children—the children!"

They were bending over her, Nelly sobbing aloud, when, to the surprise of all, George Choate came close and stood among them. "May I promise that one of your children shall be saved from care and pain if it is in my strength to do it? God knows I have the will—I am poor; there is nothing to recommend me but my love—I am sincere in that." He took Agnes' hand as he spoke.

There was a silence for a moment; there was no surprise on Mary's face, she had seen all with her quick eyes, even with the shadow of death in them; and instead of anger, there was, to my astonishment a great content in them. She put out her living hand, and laid it on theirs, and then Agnes hid her face in her bosom.

John wrung George's hand heartily.

"God bless you, old fellow! I guessed as much."

"My poverty has kept me silent!" stammered Choate, eyeing the sobbing Nelly uneasily.

"But it will be different some day," with a quiet resolution in his thin face which I knew would yield certain fruit.

Agnes' hand as he spoke.

It was my father's chair. It will not be sold," said Agnes.

"Oh! This is a pretty little table now, old style—terribly old style; but an odd little bit of work. It wouldn't look badly in my study; or if I ever am married?"

"It was my father's chair. It will not be sold," said Agnes.

The doctor half whistled. "Well, I'll drop in at Stone's time of sale, and give you a bid; that is, if you conclude to let anything go, when it comes to the pinch!"

John looked about him drearily when the man was gone. "What is there that we can part from?" he said. "There is nothing here which does not seem a part of mother, and father, and our childhood."

I felt as if I must set them an example of common sense and fortitude. "They are but so much wood and leather to other people," I said; "let us think of them as the same. If we were in a large city their very age and oddity would command a price. But here—! However, my harp will seem of use even to the trades-people of this practical town. I am glad, its noise has been too great for your mother to bear lately. She will not miss it."

John turned very pale. "The harp shall not go," he said. "It is the one thing left you of your youth. I shall not be sold."

"Hear reason, my son," I cried, my words choking with the tears; but Agnes and Nelly both rose and came to me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Thirty-Eighth Day's Proceedings.

House of REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, February 15, 1871.

Continued from our last Number)

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, by permission, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the communication made yesterday by the State Superintendent of Education was ordered to be printed.

Cared.

And it was referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that House bill No. 135, an act to compensate John Ray for superintending the printing of the Revised Code and Code of Practice, and of compiling a digest of the statutes of the State of a general character, be considered at this time.

Cared.

And he further moved that the rules be suspended, whereby the bill was compelled to be considered in committee of the whole.

Carried.

He was standing in the door, his back to me, but there was in his whole sturdy little person a certain shrunkness, dejected look which I never had seen there. His face, when he looked at me, was set and pale.

"What is it, John?"

"Conant & Co. have failed. Choate and I were dismissed this morning, our salaries unpaid." I will not dwell on that time. The dark night, I thought, had settled down on us at last. The rent and other bills which were due had to be paid the next week; the poor invalid up in her

THE LOUISIANIAN.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCE"

VOLUME, 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

NUMBER 26.

chamber must be met with cheerful countenances, though our bitterest anxiety lay in the fact that it was in the power of money now to save her from a living imprisonment in a dead body, and that soon it would be too late—money which we have not. John was out that day, and the next, looking for work—in vain. There was a commercial panic; one business house after another closed, and the city was filled with young men seeking employment.

Carried.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, presented a petition for the relief of the Metropolitan Police of New Orleans.

The petition was read and referred to the special committee on Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Ullman, of Orleans, presented a petition for the relief of the Jewish widows and orphans domiciled in the city of New Orleans, which was read and referred to the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, presented a petition for the relief of Alphonse Barnett and Theodore Bergeron, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims, through its chairman, submitted the following reports, which were read, received, and accepted, and House bill No. 23, reported by the committee, was referred to the committee of the whole; and House bill No. 38, also reported by the committee, was referred back to it by a rising vote of 51 yeas to 11 nays:

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

New Orleans, February 15, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

We, the committee, having carefully examined the claim of Andrew Fream & Co., as per House bill No. 23, for the relief of said Andrew Fream & Co., for work done as contractors on Grand Levee, parish of Pointe Coupee, State of Louisiana, are unanimous of the belief that the parties named herein are entitled to the relief they ask for and that their claim be allowed; and, also, we recommend the passage of the accompanying bill for their relief.

J. GARSTKAMP.

Chairman;

C. Q. BUTLER,

THOMAS ONG,

J. OPLATEK,

P. FONTELIOU,

H. RABY.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

New Orleans, February 13, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

We, the committee, having carefully examined House bill No. 38, an act for the relief of Andrew Fream & Co., for work done as contractors on Grand Levee, parish of Pointe Coupee, State of Louisiana, are unanimous of the belief that the parties named herein are entitled to the relief they ask for and that their claim be allowed; and, also, we recommend the passage of the accompanying bill for their relief.

D. W. C. BROWN.

Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, House bills Nos. 148 and 157, reported by the committee, were laid upon the table subject to call, and House bill No. 148 was ordered to be printed.

The same committee substituted the following report, which was read, received and accepted, and the substitute for House bill No. 71, reported by the committee, was made the special order of the day for Saturday next, at one o'clock P. M., and it was ordered to be printed upon motion of Mr. Carr of De Soto:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

New Orleans, February 12, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Internal Improvements instructed me to report back House bill No. 71, entitled an act to provide for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State of Louisiana, with a substitute therefor, and unanimously recommend the passage of the substitute.

JOHN GARSTKAMP,

Chairman.

The Committee on Claims submitted the following further report, which was read and laid upon the table, subject to call, upon motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans:

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

New Orleans, February 13, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I am instructed by your standing Committee on Claims to report that they have carefully considered—

1. House bill No. 177, an act for the relief of Schrieber & Schroeder, and report unfavorably on the same and recommend that they do not pass.

2. House bill No. 24, a bill for the relief of Charles Johnson, introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, your committee would respectfully report unfavorably on the same for the following reasons, to-wit:

Mr. Johnson claims ten thousand dollars for damages sustained at the riot of 1866, at the Mechanics' Institute, he being wounded by a mob at that time. Your committee is of the opinion that this is a claim for the city of New Orleans to settle, as it was done in her limits, and that the State is not responsible for damages done by mobs in the city of New Orleans; and the committee is also of the opinion that if Mr. Johnson will ask for relief from the City Administrators, that they have no doubt but that they will grant him some relief, as Mr. Johnson has greatly suffered from the injuries received by the mob.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN GARSTKAMP.

Chairman.

The Committee on Ways and Means, through its chairman, submitted the following report which was read, received and accepted, and consideration of the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next at one o'clock P. M., upon motion of Mr. Wands, of Tangipahoa:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

New Orleans, February 17, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Carried.

And he further moved that the rules be suspended, whereby the bill was compelled to be considered in committee of the whole.

Carried.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional

rule the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was finally passed, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Carried.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

New Orleans, February 14, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Two bills have been referred to Committee on Internal Improvements, having the same object but entirely different in their requirements. They both incorporate companies to remove the raft on upper Red river, and both authorize the company to charge toll upon all freight passing through the channel cut through the raft, so far as said channel may be completed.

The difference between the two bills, and the only one of any moment, is that one asks a large subsidy from the State, viz: five hundred thousand dollars to aid the company in making the improvement, and the other bill asks nothing but the tolls to be collected. The incorporators in both bills are no doubt equally able to perform all the duties enjoined upon them by law, but in view of the proposed subsidy in the one, and the absence of any subsidy in the other, I am instructed by the committee to report that House bill No. 157, entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Red River Raft Company, to grant said company authority to collect tolls, and to provide State aid to assist in removing the raft from the upper Red river, be returned to the House, with a unanimous recommendation that it do not pass.

Resolved, That the Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions of the State of Louisiana, having examined said works and institutions, are entitled to their mileage, and the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House are instructed to pay the same.

The Committee on Internal Improvements submitted the following further report, which was read, received and accepted, and the bill reported was referred to the committee of the whole, made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at one o'clock, and its printing ordered:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

New Orleans, February 14, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Sir—House bill No. 22, entitled "an act to amend and re-enact section No. 1385 of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew, and to improve the navigation of the same and making an appropriation thereof, approved March 5, 1870," having been referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, I am instructed to report that the committee have thoroughly investigated the whole subject, and find that the original law passed, making the appropriation, could not be consummated, for the reason that there was no money to the credit of the fund in the treasury, from which the appropriation was to be drawn; that under the direction of the Board of Public Works the contract was made, and about one-half the work completed, viz, the two first divisions, and the contractors have not been paid; that it is all important to interest of the State that the whole work should be done as soon as possible according to the original estimate made by the engineer of the Board of Public Works, a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and it is only just that the contractors should be paid according to contract, and as authorized by the certificate of the State Engineer, a copy of which is also annexed to this report; wherefore your committee are unanimously in favor of the bill and recommend its passage.

D. W. C. BROWN.

Chairman.

[Copy.]

Estimate of necessary work to be done in cleaning out Bayou Bartholomew for the purpose of safe and valuable steamboat navigation. Survey commenced May 8, completed May 19.

First division—from the junction with the Ouachita river to the Spyker ginhouse, as one plat of work, accompanying twenty-five miles, 2600 trees, ten to thirty inches in diameter, to be cut down and removed from channel, stumps to be grubbed up and removed or level with surface of ground, \$1 each.... \$10,400

1200 trees from six to—in diameter, \$3 each.... \$3,600

288 logs (say one-half) imbedded

in the sand and mud, requiring

the use of powerful appliances

to be removed, \$15 each.... \$4,245

Banks of bayou to be cleared of

THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

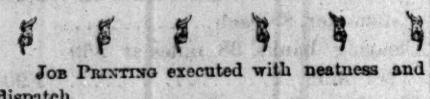
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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed "Editor of the LOUISIANIAN," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

The failure of the coroner's jury to arrive at any conclusion as to the manner of the late F. W. Perkins coming to his death, has caused another and a stricter examination of the wounded parts of deceased's body, with a view of determining if possible whether it was by suicide or homicide that he fell. We understand that Mr. P. was heavily insured.

The St. James *Sentinel* is jubilant over the prospect of having a railroad from Donaldsonville to New Orleans before many weeks have passed, and well it might. In this age of haste, hurry and promptness, there is nothing that tends more to the promotion of commerce, of agriculture, of education, of progress, than rapid locomotion. Just illustrate the position by pondering a while over the wondrous strides of these departments since the discovery and establishment of railroads and the electric telegraph.

The lady managers of the "Hathaway Home for the Poor and Friendless" met at Straight University on Tuesday, and elected Mrs. John Lynch, President; Mrs. Seymour Straight, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Sella Martin, Secretary. These are capital appointments, and show the wisdom of the managers. The association thus organized will very soon we are informed, enter on the active discharge of their duties.

The Rapides *Gazette* of March 11, commends the Legislature for the act creating the parish of Vernon. It says:

"It is but an act of simple justice to the people of the Western portion of our parish, who had to ride from sixty to one hundred miles to the Court House in Alexandria, when called upon as jurors or witnesses, and we congratulate our friends out west in having a parish of their own, and we hope that they will not forget us in Alexandria, for we wish to see them once in a while."

"We learn that another act passed the Legislature changing the system from Police Jurors to that of County or Parish Commissioners, the number of five to be elected on the first Monday of May bi-annually. We hope the system will be better than the old one as Parish Jurors all over the State have generally assumed too much power, and have almost bankrupted nearly all the parishes. It is well enough to try a new plan, and see if it will not work better. The system of having County Commissioners for a long time in nearly all of the States has found to have worked well, and we do not see why it should not do so here, at any rate we can try."

Among the United States Senators who were appointed on Committees on the 9th March, we observe the following from Louisiana. On the levees of the Mississippi River, Kellogg, Chairman. On Appropriations, West.

The Legislature, in its beneficence, appropriated five thousand dollars in aid of the "Hathaway Home." As the Trustees and Managers of this Institution have been appointed, we have no doubt that they will soon furnish the required satisfaction to the Governor, who is warranted, under such circumstances, to authorize the payment of the money to the Home.

Notwithstanding the expenditure of over half a million of dollars, in the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the session just closed, we cannot avoid recommending to the next, tidy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, the propriety of doing something to the matting on the steps leading to the various Committee Rooms up stairs. The present torn and ragged coco matting on the steps, is not only unsightly, but dangerous to persons hurrying up or down stairs. Yesterday morning we saw a gentleman's boot tangle in the shreds,

and very nigh precipitate him down the whole flight. Now, don't wait, Mr. George, like the Romans, till some valuable personage gets hurt, but tear off the old matting, whatever else you may not do.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has, we observe, appointed Honorable Stevens, Faulkner and W. B. Barrett, on the Committee to select a site and to purchase suitable grounds and materials for the erection of a State House.

Ex-Congressman Bowen is singularly unfortunate. He is again indicted for bigamy, in having declared to "forsake all others and cleave only unto" S. P. King, while Mrs. Bowen was living in Augusta, Ga., and he knew it. Oh, Bowen! Bowen!!

The Germans have released no less than 90,000 French prisoners of war, and it is found expedient to get this number of mouths out of Germany, so a transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey them home to France.

TEXAS SCHOOL LAW.

The Texas Legislature have passed a School Law; but in providing for the establishment of Common Schools, it has been left to the Board of School Directors to make any separation of the students they may deem advisable.

At the present juncture when the vast majority of the old Southern element stand, not only unsympathizingly by and witness the struggles being made to educate the youth of the section, but engage in actual, undisguised hostility to one of the fundamental doctrines of a just system of Public Schools; when we find this element clamoring and striving for the recovery of their former mastery over these States, we cannot but regard this action of the Texas Legislature as indecent in the extreme, and calculated to frustrate the best intentions of the Law. It is well said by the *Galveston Republican*:

"It is useless to attempt to dodge the fact that the permission given the Board of Directors to make any separation of the students of their districts into different schools or departments as in their judgment may be deemed best, points to the establishment of separate schools for colored children, and we deem it our duty to record our protest against it."

"Let me point out how such an arrangement may be oppressive and inconvenient to a colored man. If the colored people lived all in one part of a town or school district, it would be very well, but they are not so situated and it is not likely they ever will be. Now a colored man may live opposite a white school, to which it would be most convenient to send his children, yet if a separate school is established for colored children, two or three miles away, he must send his children to it, at the dictation of the School Directors, no matter how inconvenient it may be to him."

"This will be a fruitful source of law suits, every colored man will not submit to it, and unless the law gives the right to Directors in plain terms, to make a separation of the students on complexion grounds, the Directors will not have a leg to stand on; and if they do not make such a distinction, the act will be unconstitutional. Our legislators may take whichever horn of the dilemma they may choose, but they must take one or the other. We shall refer to this subject again."

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Under this caption there was an article in yesterday's *Republican*, desiring to know what House Committee were holding over. This unfortunate writer, who somewhat doesn't remember what passed during the last days of the session, declares that "every one knows that on the last night of the session not a single committee was so authorized." Now if "every one" knows anything at all they know that several committees were authorized to sit. The Committee on Enrollment, twenty days. The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, thirty days. The Committee on Charitable Institutions, sixty days. And an Omnibus Committee, we believe ad libitum.

How does this magnanimous, self constituted, guardian of the interests of the "treasury" propose to stop this "robbery"? O, says he, by "summary process." Pre-di-gi-ous, exclaimed Domine Sampson, and so do we exclaim, Have you come to this too "Tempus?" Et tu brute?

It is unfortunate that the journal has not yet been published; but we are informed the delay was unavoidable, and we are assured that the cause of it, will endure the test of the scrutiny threatened at the next session. Is "Tempus" a member of the House, that he can so confidently affirm there will be enquiry.

PLANTING AND SUPPLYING.

The infant commission house of Messrs. Pinchback and Antoine, which these gentlemen, with an enterprise at once as commendable as hazardous, started in this city a year and a half ago, promises to become a complete success, in so far as the demonstration of the fact of our ability "to run the machine" is concerned. All the vaticinations of speedy failure and bankruptcy, of breach of trust, of inability to conduct a cotton commission business, have been triumphantly proved to be false, and to-day, these enterprising young merchants deservedly occupy a recognized position among the houses on Carondelet street. Their business at first confined to a few barrels of pecans, and peanuts, with occasionally a few bales of cotton, this year, finds ample employment for the staff, and exhibits signs of prosperity in the future which nothing but their own lack of devotion to business, and push can possibly defeat.

The principle of the thing is right enough. If a minister disagrees with the Cabinet, rather than interfere with the usefulness and success of the Ministry, he either resigns, or is superseded.

The democratic efforts to get up a howl over this removal will evidently fail.

Now that there is a good and reasonable prospect of establishing a regular Religious organization, and church services at Straight University, we recommend to the stated worshipers, and the committee entrusted with the management of such affairs, the formation of a good choir. We do not mean a set of small farmers, who they undertook to aid, have not responded to the obligations of their part of the contract. For the most part unaccustomed to self-reliance, self-denial, and independence of thought and action, they have fallen victims to the cupidity and chicanery of the country merchant, and in addition to supplies from the city have received supplies, which might have been dispensed with, and that at exorbitant prices, and the result is that when their crops are reaped they are pounced on, on the spot, diverted from its proper destination, involving trouble and expense which consume the greater portion, if not the whole of the "nett proceeds," and the unfortunate planter wakes up as from a dream to find him-self involved in debt and difficulty, and with only the gloomy prospect of going over the same hopeless task, from which he proposed to release himself.

This is no fancy picture. We part from life, and we can illustrate our drawing by life.

This condition of things cannot last. The city papers have all treated this subject recently, and have all united in recommending greater fidelity to obligations on the part of cultivators, or be prepared for the withdrawal of the support which merchants have hitherto been granting. We perfectly coincide with the view that the present system is a vicious one; but under the enfeebled and helpless condition of the majority of the present planters, we have been unable to ascertain how they could have cultivated crops without money or supplies, which is the same then. The fault lay in the abuse of credit, and the improvidence of cultivators. And until they are brought either by prudent husbanding of resources, or are taught by the withdrawal of support, we do not well see how the future will be any better than the past. And to one of these they are fast tending, and must soon come.

All necessary expenses are moderate, and deserving, indigent students can have pecuniary aid.

Its first catalogue shows that nearly nine hundred students had been in attendance, and present indications are that the next one will show an equal number.

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III. Normal, arranged with special reference to the education of teachers, and aided by the "Peabody Fund."

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J. F. FULLER, AM., Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of Academical Department.

P. M. WILLIAMS, AM., Professor of English Literature, and Principal of the Normal Department.

THE USES OF FREEDOM.

The most thoughtful statesmen in America said a few years since: "Freedom is no longer an issue in our Republic; no first-rate man will now spend his life on that." The liberty to think, to feel work, to govern ourselves in all the outward ways of life, to make church, and State, and society itself anew, is not an open question on our soil.

The American people, first of all people, founded their nationality upon faith in man, and the current of our lives all follow in one way.

There was nothing that Brigham could see to prevent on sister doing as well as another.

The removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, just at the period when the annexation scheme, to which he is known to be bitterly opposed, and the negotiations are going on with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims, is intensely significant and shows that the President's administration, will brook no opposition in the accomplishment of their plans from any quarter. Sympathizing friends are pouring consolation in the ears of the Senator, but we doubt not, he possesses enough philosophy, to enable him to bear up under this Executive slight.

The principle of the thing is right enough. If a minister disagrees with the Cabinet, rather than interfere with the usefulness and success of the Ministry, he either resigns, or is superseded.

The Radical managers of the Military Academy seem determined that the darky shall be treated in all respects as a white cadet and a gentleman, and that he shall stay at West Point though the expulsion of the whole class of gentlemen's sons be the condition of his remaining—the white cadets being utterly unwilling to associate with the darkey.

The New York *Tribune* is lashing the Radical Congressmen up to the point of dismissing all the cadets won't embrace and affiliate with the nigger boy, in whose carcass is represented the grand summation of the *Tribune's* gospel, and its notions of the price of a mighty and ruinous war.—*Weatherford Times*.

Yes, Mr. *Times*, the Radical managers have come to just that conclusion and the sooner the untrified democracy accept the situation, the better for all parties concerned. If the *Tribune* thinks the "negro carcass" represents the price of a ruinous war, they have adopted a south side view of the matter. The South went to war to secure to themselves the value of the negro carcasses then in their clutches, and got whipped for their pains; and lo! cadet Smith is the consequence.

It is modeled after the best colleges of our country, and immunities are free to all.

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The American people, first of all people, founded their nationality upon faith in man, and the current of our lives all follow in one way.

The central fact of freedom is graven

in the great universe, with the grandest opportunities ever yet given to man. But evil is unchained as well as good. American prosperity has much that is fictitious, inflated and unsound. A greediness for money, and for the things that money can buy; a laxity of morals on every side; the foundation of the family relation dug way by cheap divorces and free love; public amusements merging into sensational indecency; Fisk standing as the figure head of the Stock Exchange; the Government beset by plunders on the inside, and by the wholesale menace of revolution on the outside. These things teach us that, after all, greatness in a State, like greatness in a man, does not belong to outward wealth and power, but it is an affair of character, and deals with the upper side of our nature. Nothing at last, is permanent and valid but manhood, nothing sacred but integrity, and the shores of history are streams with the wrecks of nations who waned in virtue as they grew in power, until corruption sealed them on its own.

Daily State Journal.

ing prevent their use? If, at the time we are writing these lines, the beleaguered Parisians could turn the atmosphere above the investing armies into poisonous flame and blast them from the earth we doubt that they would do it?

Whither does all this tend? Will warfare cease so soon as a battle or a siege involves the mutual extermination of the combatants? One would fain hope so;

but neither history nor the study of human passions permits us to be sanguine

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Levees Committee on Public Lands and
Levees the following reports,
which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,
New Orleans, February 9, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom

was referred House bill No. 133, have

had the same under consideration and

beg leave to report favorably on the same

and recommend its passage, for the

following reasons:

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the title be

amended so as to add at the end of the

title the words "and granting State aid

for the same."

Carried.

The title as amended was adopted,

and the bill was ordered to be sent to

the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved that

the special order of the day be post-

poned for one hour.

Carried.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that

the House resolve itself into committee

of the whole to consider House bill No.

70, and all bills referred to it.

Carried.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

[Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, in the

chair.]

After considering House bill No. 70,

an act for the relief of Jacob Strauss,

the committee rose and the Speaker resumed

the chair.

The report of the committee was

agreed to.

The Committee on Public Health and

Quarantine, through its chairman, sub-

mitted the following report, which was

received and accepted, and House bill

No. 26, reported by the committee, was

made the special order of the day for

Friday next, at one o'clock P. M., and

referred to the committee of the whole.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

JAMES S. MATTHEWS, Chairman.

House bill No. 133, reported by the

committee, was considered as engrossed.

Under suspension of the constitutional

rule it was placed upon its third read-

ing and final passage, its title adopted,

and it was ordered to be sent to the

Senate for concurrence.

Substitute for House bill No. 192,

reported by the committee, was read a

second time and referred to the committee

of the whole.

The Committee on Railroads, through

its chairman, submitted the following

report, which was received and accepted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom

was referred House bill No. 99, entitled

"An act

incorporating the Southeastern Railroad

Company," approved March 15, 1855,

having carefully considered the same,

as unanimously instructed me to report

thereby with amendment—by adding a

proviso to the first section, requiring the

company in order to avail itself of the

benefit of the act, to commence the work

within six months and complete the

same within two years. Thus amended

the committee unanimously recommended

the passage of the bill.

The same committee has instructed

me to report favorably on House bill No.

99, entitled "An act to limit the liability of

all railroad corporations, their officers and

employees on account of loss of life or

injury to the person in certain cases,

with a unanimous recommendation that

the bill pass.

F. OTTO, Chairman.

ace with this act, and the final redemp-

tion of said bonds, the Auditor is hereby

directed to determine by accurate calcula-

tion what rate of taxation on the total

assessed value of all movable and im-

movable property in this State will be

sufficient for the purpose of paying said

interest and bonds, and it shall also be

his duty to notify the several tax collect-

ors of the rate of taxation as ascertained

and fixed for the purpose aforesaid, and

said tax, as ascertained and fixed, in here-

by levied upon all the movable and im-

movable property that may be assessed

in the State, and it shall be the duty of

the several tax collectors to collect said

tax, and the collection of the same shall

be enforced as the law provides, or may

hereafter provide, for the collection of

taxes."

JAMES S. MATTHEWS.

Chairman.

The amendments recommended by the

committee to House bill No. 131

were adopted, and the bill as amended

was referred to the committee of whole

The Committee on Banks and Banking

through its chairman, submitted the

following report which was read, received

and accepted, and House bill No. 123,

reported by the committee, was ordered

to be engrossed and calendared for a

third reading:

COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND BANKING,

New Orleans, February 15, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Banks and Banking

having had under consideration the

bill entitled "An act to incorporate the

Bank of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland

E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke,

Young—86.

Nays: Abell, Bently, Bryan, P. Harper,

Moncure, Smith, Worrall—7.

The bill was finally passed, its title

adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to

the Senate for concurrence.

W. H. WATERS.

Chairman.

The Committee on Public Lands and

Levees the following reports,

which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,

New Orleans, February 9, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom

was referred House bill No. 133, have

had the same under consideration and

beg leave to report favorably on the same

and recommend its passage, for the

following reasons:

Carried.

Mr. Faulkner moved that the title be

amended so as to add at the end of the

title the words "and granting State aid

for the same."

Carried.

The title as amended was adopted,

and the bill was ordered to be sent to

the Senate for concurrence.

W. H. WATERS.

Chairman.

The Committee on Public Lands and

Levees the following reports,

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New Orleans, February 9, 1871.

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Carried.

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the Senate for concurrence.

W. H. WATERS.

Chairman.

The Committee on Public Lands and

Levees the following reports,

which were received and accepted:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LEVEES,

New Orleans, February 9,

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchasers. Among our list will be found.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel case hands, engine turned, correct and serviceable article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and Key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch.
IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Geminus Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

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AND WRAPS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN. SUPPLEMENT

TUESDAY MARCH 16, 1871.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE

Carried.

for measures to develop the resources and to increase the population and wealth of the State of Louisiana," was placed upon its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Immigration and its printing ordered.

Previous notice having been given, House bill No. 214, an act fixing the boundaries of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, giving to the courts of New Orleans jurisdiction in certain cases, authorizing stockholders and directors' meetings to be held outside of the city of New Orleans, granting to parish courts jurisdiction over the proceedings for the expropriation of property, etc., providing the mode of proceeding in and removal from such parish courts, and providing against a suspension of the operations of the company in case of appeal or otherwise, referred to Committee on Railroads, was, by unanimous consent, passed, and its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 163, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celeste Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish jail of Jefferson, reported favorably upon by the Committee on Judiciary, was considered as engrossed.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 184, an act making appropriation to pay Simonet Bodden, Attorney General, for collection of State taxes in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, was taken up, and referred to the committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Brown, of Ascension.

Upon motion of Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, the debate adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

WILLIAM VIGERS. Chief Clerk.

Carried.

Thirty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

House of Representatives,

Thursday, February 19, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment on Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Mr. Carter, Abel, Adolphe, Antoine, Ba-

le, Barker, Barrett, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt,

Brown, Brewster, Brouard, Bryan, Buchanan,

Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere,

Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Davis,

Dumas, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fonte-

neu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper,

Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearon,

Kenner, Kilen, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Laurent,

Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney,

Mari, Marin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland,

Meadow, Monroe, Moore, Murphy, Morris,

Murphy, Nelson, Ong, Oplatko, Otto, Querton,

Pearl, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain,

Schumacher, Souer, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson,

Tatum, Thompson, Tournier, Tureaud-Ullman,

Varetz, Wards, Washington, of Astoria,

Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyley,

E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall,

Yorke Young—94.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Upon motion of Mr. Tureaud, of St. James, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following corrections to it were ordered to be made:

"Mr. Moncure, of Calcasieu, moved that Senate

bill No. 4, entitled an act for the relief of Nor-

bert A. Scoville and F. Leterrier, etc., be placed

on its first reading and referred to the committee of the whole."

Carried.

House Bills Nos. 164 and 165 were, on mo-

tion of Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, referred

to the committee of the whole."

The journal as corrected was then adopted.

The journal of the thirty-fifth day's proceedings of the House was ordered to be corrected, wherein the vote of Mr. Bryan, of Calcasieu, was recorded as having voted in the affirmative on the final passage of House bill No. 204, an act to amend articles 1848 and 1849 of the Revised Statutes, he having cast his vote in the negative.

PETITIONS AND MEMORANDA.

Mr. Lynch, of Iberville, presented a petition of Samuel H. Houston, asking relief, etc., which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Referred to the Committee on Public and Private Land Claims.

House bill No. 224, joint resolution ad-

dressing John N. Cheever, District At-

torney of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, from office.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 225, an act relative to ju-

ries in the parish of Caddo.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 236, an act to provide for and determine the valuation of the property of all railroad companies within the State of Louisiana.

Insert after the word "corporation" in the last line the words "and the disposition of the re-

venue arising therefrom."

Carried.

The House concurred in the amendment, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be enrolled.

Previous notice having been given, Mr. Brewe-

ter, of Ouachita, introduced House bill No. 216,

an act to incorporate the town of Monroe, to fix

boundaries, to provide for its government, and

to create a recorder's court for the same, which

was ordered to be sent to the Senate for con-

currence.

Previous notice having been given, House bill

No. 217, an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Harrisburg, in the parish of Catahoula,

and fixing the boundaries of the same, was read.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the

bill was placed on its second reading, and con-

sidered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitu-

tional rule, the bill was put on its third, and

final passage, its title adopted, and it was

referred to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, called up House bill

No. 207, an act to amend an act entitled "an act

of the town of Mansfield, in the parish of

Orleans," approved April 15, 1847, and

gave a reconsideration of the vote yesterday,

whereby it was referred to the Committee on

Corporations.

House bill No. 238, an act for the relief of E. Eude, late custodian of the notarial records of the parish of Orleans.

House bill No. 239, an act for the relief of E. Eude, late custodian of the notarial records of the parish of Orleans.

Referred to the Committee on Claims. House bill No. 234, an act entitled an act to remove all railroads, sheds, and ob-

structions of whatever kind, now existing on the levees and in the port of Orleans which are now obstructing the free passage of passengers, and in any manner interfering or obstructing the passage of all kinds of transportation of freight and merchandise, and for other purposes.

Referred to special committee on wharves and landings.

House bill No. 235, a joint resolution relative to an increase of the mail facilities of the State.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

House bill No. 236, an act entitled an act to legitimate children born of parties cohabiting as man and wife, and to declare such cohabitation during a space of two years to constitute marriage.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 237, an act to incorporate the Louisiana and Texas Steamship Company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 238, an act to amend section two thousand and forty-five of the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 239, an act to make compulsory the attendance in schools of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years, or until they have obtained a certain amount of education.

Referred to Committee on Education.

House bill No. 240, an act entitled an act to establish a ferry at the foot of Poland street, Third District, in the city and parish of Orleans.

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

House bill No. 241, an act to incorporate the Magnolia Valley and Trinity Railroad Company.

Referred to Committee on Railroads.

House bill No. 242, an act to organize and regulate the business of life insurance.

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

House bill No. 243, an act entitled an act to amend "an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State."

Referred to Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 244, an act to amend the second section of an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Right Bank Railroad and Freight Transferring Company, and to give it the powers necessary to its operations," approved March 9, 1869.

Referred to Committee on Railroads.

House bill No. 245, an act to authorize the curator of the estate of August McPhail to sell certain property at private sale.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 246, an act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes in succession cases in the parishes of Orleans and throughout the State.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 250, an act for the relief of the superintendents and clerks of registration.

Referred to Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 251, an act relating to notary publics in the State of Louisiana, except in the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans, and prescribing a population basis on their appointment hereafter, and vacating the appointment of all notaries who have not filed their official bond, and prohibiting any notary public office within ten miles of the parish seat, and for other purposes.

Mr. Barker, of Lafourche, presented a petition of the citizens of Lafourche, in reference to certain obstructions in Bayou Blan, which was read and referred to the committee on canals and drainage.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, called up House bill

No. 10, an act to extend the limits of the corpora-

tion of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate authority thereto the exclusive control

of the license and sale of spirituous or intoxicat-

ing liquors within said limits, and the disposi-

tion of the revenue arising therefrom.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 252, an act for the payment of such taxes, and for other purposes.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

House bill No. 253, an act to amend and re-enact section seven hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House bill No. 255, an act for the relief of Robert R. Wilson.

Referred to Committee on Claims.

House bill No. 256, an act for the relief of St. Vincent Female Asylum, of the city of Carrollton, in the parish of Jefferson.

Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

House bill No. 258, an act to amend and re-enact section two thousand two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes.

Under a further suspension of the constitu-

tional rule, the bill was placed upon its third, and

final passage, its title adopted, and it was

referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill No. 259, an act to authorize the police jury of the parish of Morehouse to issue the bonds of the parish to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, was placed on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the

bill was read a second time and considered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitu-

tional rule, the bill was placed upon its third, and

final passage, its title adopted, and it was

referred to the Committee on Corporations.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LOUISIANIAN.

the bill and continued it through.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. McMillen moved to take a recess till seven o'clock.

The Senate refused the recess by the following vote, yeas and nays being called.

Yea: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas—6.

Nays: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Campbell to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Senate adopted the motion by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Campbell to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The Senate adopted the motion by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Campbell to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Campbell to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Campbell moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Levees.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the motion was carried by the following vote:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the bill on its second reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Campbell moved to take up the bill section by section.

Mr. McMillen moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Levees.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the motion was carried by the following vote:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. McMillen moved to make the bill the special order of the day for next Saturday.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion on the table, which was adopted by the following vote, the yeas and nays being called:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. McMillen moved to adopt the bill on its second reading, and upon that motion he called the previous question.

Mr. McMillen denied that the bill be read.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to read the bill on the table.

Mr. McMillen denied that he had moved to have the bill read, but asserted that he desired the reading of the bill as his right.

Mr. McMillen then moved that the bill be read section by section and considered.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yea: Barber, Butler, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on its second reading, and upon that motion he called the previous question.

Mr. McMillen denied that the bill be read.

Mr. Ray moved to lay the motion to read the bill on the table.

Mr. McMillen denied that he had moved to have the bill read, but asserted that he desired the reading of the bill as his right.

Mr. McMillen then moved that the bill be read section by section and considered.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yea: Barber, Butler, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—27.

Mr. McMillen moved to take a recess till seven o'clock.

Refused.

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the motion of Mr. Hunsaker on the table, which the Senate refused by the following vote, yeas and nays being called:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas—6.

Nays: Barber, Butler, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

The main question was ordered.

The yeas and nays being called the final passage of the bill was made by the following vote:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. McMillen moved to take a recess till seven o'clock.

Refused.

The Secretary commanded to read the bill, when Mr. Ray moved to suspend the reading, and called for the previous question on the motion.

On call of the yeas and nays the main question was decided by the following vote:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Mr. McMillen raised the point of order that the constitution provided that all bills should undergo readings on three several days, and free discussion allowed in each, and that the reading of the bills were indispensable, but the rule requiring three days consideration could be suspended by a four-fifths vote of the Senate, but the three readings must be had.

The President decided that a four-fifths affirmative vote suspends the constitutional rule relative to the reading of bills.

The question then recurred upon the motion to dispense with the further reading of the bill. On call of the yeas and nays the reading was dispensed with by the following vote:

Yea: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingram, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays: Daigle, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—3.

Mr. Ray moved to adopt the bill on its second reading, and called for the second reading until the fifth instant.

Mr. McMillen then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the fifth instant, excepted of the city delegation.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the fifth instant, excepted of the city delegation.

Adopted.

Mr. McMillen then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the fifth instant, excepted of the city delegation.

Adopted.

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Adopted.